JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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in the WEERLY HERALD, the European and California

do not return rejected communications.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—Italian OPERA-BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-DAME TROT-BLACK

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE MESSALIANCE BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-THE LIVE IS-

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-HAMLEY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. OLYMPIC THEATEE, Broadway.—The STHEETS OF NEW

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Etniopian Songa, Danois, Burlesques, &c.—Liv. WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—STHERTS OF NEW YORK—THE PLAY BILL.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &C.

SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway.—Robert HELLER'S

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street.-EQUESTRIAN,

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, 199 and

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM, 600 Broadway.-Moring Wax

New York, Saturday, February 11, 1865.

THE SITTIATION.

ident Lincoln's account of the late peace n tions was received in Congress yesterday. It is of con siderable length, and is very complete in its details, narrating the circumstances of Mr. Blair's visits to Rich in Hampton Roads, as well as giving a the proceedings of the conference itself. of the government, he had no authority neak or act for it. Jeff. Davis sent a letter by him, g his willingness to send or receive commis sioners, and Mr. Lincoln subsequently stated his willingness to receive gentlemen informally chosen on behalf of were mat by the Provident that were given to under stand that the negotiations were to be informal, and that no proposition which in the slightest degree contemplated a recognition of the so-called "Confederate States" could be for a moment entertained. During the conference Mesers. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell endeavored to effect an agreement for an armistice, but were informed by Mr. Lincoln that there could be no enspension of hostilities till the rebels had disbanded their armies and acknowledged their allegiance to the national government; and also that there could be no recession on the slavery question. General Grant had been previously instructed not to allow the presence of the rebel agents within his lines to cause any delay in his military operations. The President concludes his report by saying that "the conference ended without result," Mr. Seward has sent a despatch to Mr. Adams, our Minister in London, stating the facts connected with the negotiations.

It was reported in Richmond on last Tuesday that Charleston had been evacuated by the rebels. The Richmond papers, however, say that their War Department had no confirmation of the rumor

The complete despatches which we publish this morn ing give additional particulars of the late important ont of the Army of the Potomae, by which much valuable ground has been captured from the enemy and its lines on the left extended four or five miles. It appears to be General Grant's intention to hold this new ground permanently, and defensive works, which the rebels themselves acknowledge to be very strong, have rdingly been thrown up by the national troops on both sides of Hatcher's run. The extension of General Grant's military railroad to that point, it is anticipated, will also soon be completed. We have ived no accounts of any fighting since Tuesday last. On Wednesday everything remained quiet. The Union nalties on the three preceding days are estimated at between eleven and twelve hundred. Two rebei general officers-Pegram and Sorrell-were killed. The Richmond Examiner acknowledges that General Grant's object in this movement was attained. We give to-day another map of the field of operations.

The President has signed the joint resolution of Congress terminating the treaty of 1817 with Great Britain, which limited the naval force of each nation on our northern

In yesterday's HERALD was given a report of the proceedings of the Richmond mass meeting gotten up for the purpose of creating an excitement over the report of the rebel pence agents, and to-day we give a fuller report of Jeff. Davis' speech on the occasion and rebol newspaper comments. The Richmond Eraminer says that this fresh "firing of the Southern heart" "will be of no use, will lead to no good, will subside again into deeper spathy and despondency," unless "the Confederate authorities are also up to the mark," thus showing that, notwithstanding all their boasts about a

tion of the war." On the strength of the failure of the mond, for which they are of course savagely denounced by the journals of that city. General Hood had arrived

It is stated that the rebel Senate has by an almost uns nimous vote, rejected the bill for putting two hundred

milrely abandon Central Mississippi, including the coun try between the Yazoo and Big Black rivers and the Mis sissippi Central Railroad, and fall back on the Mobile and

prison at Danville, Va., sent by our government through lag of truce, left Richmond on Thursday for their destina-

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the President's report upo the recent peace negotiations was received, read, and or dered to lay on the table and to be printed. Mr. Sauls oury gave notice that he should move that the d bury gave not co that he angula more that he perfect at any time. A bill to facilitate the collection of government claims against defaulting Post Office agents who have aided the robels was passed. The consideration of the bill making appropriations for the judicial, executive and legislative expenses of the government was then resumed. On notion of Mr. Sherman the Deficiency Appropriation bill—which has failed twice because the Senate refu to agree to the clause giving the employes of the He cussion, with the clause referred to omitted. After the taking final action on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the galleries were crowded with speciators anxious to hear read the President's report on the recent peace mission. In due tim the paper was read, and an animated discussion ensued Mr. Brooks, of New York, condemning the course of the President, while Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, defended it. Finally, a motion to print twenty thousand copies of the report was appropriately referred; and, without trans acting any other business of interest to the public, the House adjourned.

In the State Senate yesterday bills to increase the whenever holidays occur on Sunday, a legal holiday, were reported favorably. The Assembly amendments to the Central Park bill, and the State Bounty bill were concurred in. Bills were introduced concerning as light corporations; amending the charter the Republic Insurance Company, and to a nmendthe charter of the Bicomingdale Savings Bank. Bills were passed to faciliate the purchase of lands for the Croton reservoir; and fixing the salary of the members of the New York Common Council duced a substitute for the original Metropolitan Fire De partment bill, which includes Brooklyn with the district but exempts that city from the operations of the law except that the Fire Department report annually to the sive control over the present charity fund. The Senate then adjourned until Monday evening.

In the Assembly bills were introduced to incorporate the German-American Association of New York; to regu ate wharfage along the Hudson river; regulating the charge for ferriage between New York and Brooklyn the German Savings Bank and the People's Saving Bank, New York; also the National Savings Bank, Brook lyn. Bills were noticed to authorize the Jersey Ferry and First Avenue Railroad Company; also for the more efficient cleaning of the streets in New York and Brook

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldern yesterday afternoon, the ordinance previously adopted by the Board of Councilmen, inflicting a fine of not less than one thousand and not more than five thousand dol-lars on all persons found guilty of taking recruits out of the city to be credited to any other county or State, was unanimously concurred in. No other business was trans-acted. The ordinance was immediately after signed by

In the Supreme Court, chambers, before Judge Bar mard, yesterday, a motion was made by the counsel of David L. Gardiner for the appointment of a receiver to the estate of his mother, Mrs. Juliana Gardinor, of Ric mond county, N. Y., deceased, on the ground of incom petency of the executor, ex-Judge Roosevelt. Mrs. Gar-diner died on the 4th of October last, leaving property of which was bequeathed, to her daughter, Mrs. Julia G. Tyler, widow of President Tyler, and her grandson, Harry ekman. The Judge took the papers and reserved bis

decision on the motion.

Yesterday in the Supreme Court, excuit, before Judge Johnson, William C. Moore received a verdict against th city for seven hundred and thirteen dollars damages, for loss incurred in the destruction of Allerton's Hotel by the rioters in July, 1863,

mon Pleas yesterday to recover the face value of the coupons on fitteen first mortgage bonds of the Mariposa Mining Company, on which, he alleged, he had not received his interest. The decision of the Court was re-

resterday in the Court of General Sessions. Mary Aichie, who kidnapped a child in the street, was sent to the State Prison for two years. Patrick McCarty, a notorique burglar, was sentenced to four years and six months' imprisonment, and Eliza Gliford, Ann Hughes and Mary Ormsby (old shoplifters) were also sent to the State Prison. Adam Posts, who was indicted for the homicide of Timothy Scanlan, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and judgment was suspended, in view of his good character and of the fact that the killing was

Among the additional arrests by Colonel Baker and hi officers, on charges of fraud in the bounty brokers business, are James Mooney, of No. 4 Chambers street Richard Maguire, of Nassau street, and Sergeant McCue of Cedar street. Colonel Baker is now engaged in an in vestigation for the purpose of ascertaining the number of forged papers that have been made out in this city and Brooklyn, and expects to have this work completed by Monday next.

The ponds in and around the city were again the rns ponce is and article and the ponce of the ponce is a slight fall of snow about noon, but not sufficient to interfere with the sport. On the Fifth avenue pond there will be a grand display this afternoon and evening. Two bands will furnish music, and at night there will be a

The Senate of the Indiana Legislature has adopted the constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery, and it was expected that it would receive the endorsement of the House last night Indiana will be the thir-

teenth State to ratify it. quired to give two thousand dollars ball, in the Tombe Police Court, to answer to the complaint of Austin B. Trowbridge, of West Fifty seventh street, who charge that Middelton borrowed of him, in December last, by making false representations, over nincteen hundred dol-

The steamship Golden Rule, Captain Babcock, from Greytown, Nicaragua, 2d inst., arrived at this port last night. She encountered heavy westerly gales to the southward of Cape Hatteras. Stocks were dull but variable yesterday. Government

securities were stronger. Gold was heavy, and, after opening at 211%, closed at 210%.

There was but little business doing yesterday, except in a few articles. The demand for imported merchandise has been quite finited, owing to the uncertainty as to the tariff changes. Nearly all kinds are nominal. Domestic goods were rather firmer, and in some cases higher prices were obtained. Cotton declined 20., while petr was firmer. On 'Change the flour market was more was 20. higher, while case and corn were firm and more active. Pork ruled firmer but quiet. Beaf was active. gaited South once more. Jeff.'s home opponents have no

President Lincoln's Report of the Peace

President Lincoln's report of the late Hamp ton Roads peace conference is before our readers. It is interesting and satisfactory. ntially, upon the main question, agreeing with the report of the rebel commissioners, we see that the conference ended with a clear understanding on both sides; that all the delusions of half-way reconstructionists and patch-work peacemakers were swept away, and that the result-a great result-is a distinct and sharply defined issue on each side, which can be settled only by the diplomacy of the bayonet.

Reader, have you ever seen a whale with a harpoon in his side, floundering in the sea? He dives to the bottom, he rises to the surface in another place, and down he goes and up again, till at last he lashes the waves into foam n his impotent rage and suffering, and then he gives up the ghost. Such is the terrible fuss and fury raised at Richmond over the "intolerable insult of Lincoln's peace proposi tions." The rebellion, like the wounded whale, is in its dying convulsions; but it will never surrender. Jeff. Davis calls his followers around him and gives them their cue. If he had a thousand lives he would die the death of a thousand whales before he would succumb. The citizens of Richmond then resolve that they "do spurn, with the indignation due to so gross an insult the terms on which the President of the United States has proffered peace." The Richmond journals next ake up the hue and cry. The Sentinel, Jeff.'s especial organ, says:-"The reply of Lincoln was coarse, savage and taunting to our commissioners." and that "a terrible reaction is inaugurated." The Dispatch says "we ask no more for peace, nor do we expect it, nor will we have it, while the foot of a Yankee soldier pollutes this soil." The Whig says that "the man who is not satisfied with this effort at negotiation is a factionist, and will be held by all as an enemy of the cause." The Enquirer calls upon Virginia and her people to give up "their gold and silver, jewelry and plate, followed by the pledge of the abolition of slavery and the conscription of the negroes into the army, to work and to fight." The Examiner rejoices that the peace bubble has exploded, because of "its mischievous effects upon the army and upon society;" and declares, as the common sentiment, that "if any man now talks of submission he should be hung to the nearest

lamp post." The war-whoop drowns all other voices at Richmond. Jeff. has gained his point. He has slienced the peace agitators around him. He has it now all his own way. How long this will last is quite another thing. The war programme suggested is exceedingly fierce. Factionists are to be hung without ceremony, deserters are to be shot like beasts, every ablebod ed white man who can be caught is to have a musket put into his hands and a knapsack on his back, negroes are to be put into the army at the discretion of Davis, slavery is to be abolished, if its abolition shall be found necessary; all the old shot guns and horse pistols in the hands of citizens are to be turned over to the army, and last, though not least, a seizure of all the gold in the hands of the money brokers is recommended, as nothing more than fair. considering the seizure of every thing else belonging to every body else. Under this cruel programme, the disheartened, impoverished, despairing and demoralized people of the rebellious States are expected to "conquer or

What will be their response? We have it oreshadowed by the Mobile Advertiser, when it says, "We have not a doubt that the country. including the slave proprietors, large and small, would compromise to-day for peace and independence on the basis of gradual and universal emancipation of the blacks. We may go further and say that large numbers would be willing to give up all their cherished institution for naked peace upon terms of recon struction. This is a great change," continues the editor-" a wonderful change of popular sentiment resulting from four years of tremendous conflict." Indeed it is; nor is it limited to Alabama. It is operating among the people and the rank and file of Hood's dismantled army in Mississippi; it is at work from the centre to the confines of Georgia; it has filled the western counties of North Carolina with organized bands of fighting deserters from the rebel army-men fighting for "their rights"

on their own programme. This feroclous war excitement at Richmond this horrible flashing of swords and gnashing of teeth, this Indian velling on the war path, all this pitiful uproar, fuss and fury will soon exhaus tself. It will hardly raise an answering echo beyond the lines of Lee's army. It will produce neither soldiers, nor arms, nor supplies in districts that have no more of these things to give. It will not call up conscripts out of the ground. It will not relax the tightening and resistless combinations of General Grant, nor remove the deep impression from the Southern public mind that Davis and his confederacy are lost beyond redemption. On the day before the report of Stephens, Hunter and Campbell was published in Richmond the price of gold here was one gold dollar for forty-five dollar in what is known as "Confederate scrip." On the day of the publication of that report and all the hallabaloo of the war dance, it required forty-six dollars in Jeff.'s paper to buy

This single fact explains the real value of all this war clamor in the rebel capital. The money changers understand it, and we dare say that among them, before the end of another week, Jeff.'s paper will go begging at one cent for the dollar. The bondholders of the confederacy have been sold, its slaveholders have been cheated, its soldiers have been betraved. its people have been dragged to the verge of destruction; and all this, with another argument or two from Grant and Sherman, will be recognized, even in Richmond, whatever may he the fate of Jeff. Davis.

THE DANGEROUS PROPERTIES OF PETROLEUM. There is a fearful warning contained in the recent awful disaster by fire in Philadelphia which should not be lost. The details of that sacrifice of life in a river of fire—that remorseless Phiegethon which rushed through the streets of Philadelphia are too horrible to dwell upon: but there is a lesson to be learned from them by other communities which ought not to go unheeded. The storage of petroleum in large cities, or in feet in any place surrounded by habitations, should be strictly prohibited. It is more dangerous in its properties than gun-

that in a temperatu e of from seventy-five to one hundred degrees, petroleum in its crude state evolves a gas as explosive as gunpowder, which, if brought in connection with a lighted candle or match, produces instant combus The storage of this article, then, in the midst of a city is more dangerous than a mine under-

We call upon the Common Council and the Legislature to enact laws at once excluding petroleum from the limits of the city. Let it be stored in places far away from human habitations. There is at present a quantity of it stored in Maiden lane and in South street, in the very heart of this populous city. We need not point to the imminent danger to life and property in these localities arising from the presence of this treacherous agent of death and destruction in their vicinity. The Legislature and the Common Council should act promptly in this matter, or we cannot calculate upon the disaster to which we are hourly exposed.

Our Success at Hatcher's Run-The Ad-

There are three points of view in which the recent movement of Grant on Hatcher's run will be found, upon examination, to be a very decided success for our arms. They are the only points also in which it can possibly be egarded by any one not either an open enemy or a very short sighted and faint hearted friend.

Grant and Lee have stood, like wrestlers, locked in an even embrace for over six months. Each was able to hold his own Neither could move the other. Lee was in fortifications that Grant could not storm. Grant was in a position from which Lee could not oust him. It looked, therefore, like a military deadlock. But there was always a very positive solution for it. The fortifications were an absolute necessity to Lee. To Grant they were only temporary expedients. Lee could not have kept the field without them, for he was inferior in point of numbers; and to venture open battle and lose man for man with his enemy was certain destruction. To force or tempt him to such battle was, therefore, Grant's plan. From that cause resulted the memorable battles on the Weldon Railroad. But those battles were so expensive in men that Lee was forced to discontinue them when no nearer his object than at the commencement; and from that time he has avoided open battles with the consistency of one compelled by the most absolute necessity. He seemed to answer every temptation with the thought that his army was the last hope of his cause, and with the determination to build his forts still stronger and better. Yet, despite those great forts and the necessity that he is under to fight only in those forts, Grant has once more tempted Lee to an expensive open battle on even terms outside of his defences. Perhaps we should rather say that Grant has thus tempted Lee's inconsiderate subordinatesdon and Hill-whom Lee "damns with faint praise," or no praise at all, in his account of the battle. Lee would not have been thus tempted. But the fact that a part of Lea's army has thus once more been allured into an open fight, in which it has lost man for man, with our more numerous forces is the important one of this contest. Lee has once more been induced to "come out and fight," and that is always a

great advantage for us. But Grant has also by this movement continued one of the means by which, last year, he so seriously embarrassed Lee. He has made his line four miles longer. Moreover this ex-tension strengthens his line. Before his left was "in the air." Now it rests on a stream that very greatly increases its defensibility. But it is very remarkable to see this acquisition spoken of as a "disaster." Grant, on the 5th instant, Sunday last, moved two corps by different roads from his camps to Hatcher's run, Rowanty creek, the latter stream being the continuation of the former. His infantry sed the stream and held the position cavalry pressed on after the retreating enemy to Dinwiddie Court House. At that point the enemy was reinforced, and our cavelry, driven in turn, fell back on the infantry. Such were the operations of the first day. On the next day (Monday) our forces, according to General Lee, did not take up the advance, but Pegram's robel division appearing on our front, it was attacked, and driven rapidly, General Pegram being killed. Pegram's division was reinforced by another division, under Evans, which forced our line back, but which was again-still in the words of General Lee-"compelled to retire." Mahone's division then reinforced the enemy once more and drove our men to the very position where Pegram had found them early in the

he will learn, when he sees Friday's Daily News, was a victory over Grant, though he does not regard it in that light at present. Grant has extended his line four miles, taken in Hatcher's run, and holds, apparently, all the ground that he intended to take. He has also made some very ugly gaps in three of the enemy's veteran divisions. He has not retired a foot since the appearance of Pegram's division on his front, on the 6th inst., began the battle. It appears that there was a panic in the Fifth corps, and that accounts for the fact that Mahone forced our line in his last advance from the position to which we had driven Evans; but, even with this panic, it seems that he could not force it across the stream. It is not strange to hear all this spoken of by the Dolly News as a "disaster." That is perfectly consistent. We expect nothing else from the News. It is on that side, and must keep up the rebel cause as best it may. But when the Tribune talks in that way it is another matter. The Tribuns is the reputed friend of the national cause, and therefore such assertions in its columns will have another effect. Such assertions are consistent with the weakness of Greeley's nature. He is a very chicken-hearted warrior-ready to run at the least alarm, and to assume that we have been beaten. But, though we can see that these assertions flow from the miserable temerity that is Greeley's greatest characteristic, they still do great harm, for they make a journal that is accepted as a Union journal admit a Union defeat when there is no occasion. That discourages the people, and, so far as the influence of one sheet goes on the public mind, it is as bad as if there had really been a disaster.

But there is a third point of view in which he movement was quite as important as in any other. It was a diversion for the benefit of General Sherman. It was to show Lee the possible peril of sending away many men, and to keep his eyes open to the fact that Grant was ready wove at any instant. In this point of view

a baide is often a success, though on the field on which it was fought it may seem to be a disaster. The ulterior purposes of a battle must always be kept in sight. Grant's movement at Belmont, early in the war, is chaonicled as one of the rebel victories even by Union writers; but there is no doubt that it broke up the combinations for an invasion that might have conquered Missouri Sherman is now pushing on splendidly, and there is great pressure on Davis and Lee to send more troops from Virginia. It is even quite probable that Grant had positive information of the movement of such troops, and moved just in time to stop it. Mahone's division was in this fight, and we have been informed from a reliable source that that very division was under order to join the troops in front of Sherman

MORE TROUBLE IN JAPAN.-Japan is likely to be embroiled in another difficulty with England. Two British officers were recently assassinated there with great atrocity, and the British press demands satisfaction for the deed. This has been the common story with the oriental nations of Asia. Every attempt of foreign Powers to obtain a foothold there for commercial purposes has been resisted, and finally a point has been gained by force of arms. It is as true of China as of Japan. In 1840 England went to war with China on the opium question, and after severely punishing the Chinese, England obtained considerable commercial advantages and the entrée of several ports. More recently she chastised the Chinese again in retaliation for the murder of some British subjects, and again secured further advantages, including certain rights of trading in Pekin.

We had supposed that the Japanese were approaching something like civilization when ambassadors were sent to this country and to England a few years ago. In New York they were received with all the distinction of the most exalted guests. They were fêted and feasted. The Metropolitan Hotel was converted into a temporary Oriental palace for their reception, and it was confidently expected that the barriers which excluded the outside world from commercial intercourse with the Japanese Empire would be entirely removed. But the Orientals are a proud and stubborn people. The concessions made at that time were but small. and they were grudgingly rendered. A little more freedom of trade and the opening of the Internal Sea, it is true, have been granted within the past few months; but there is evidently a powerful party in Japan with whom the ancient traditionary hostility to the "outside barbarian" still forms the most prominent idea of their ultra refined civilization. There seams to be but one way to control severely savage and severely civilized nations, and that is by force. The Maoris of New Zealand and the punctilious inhabitants of the Celestial empires of Eastern Asia have to be brought under the rules which govern the outside world by the same me hod. They have both to be conquered into complaisance.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE RAILROADS.-Queen Victoria has shown herself not only a sensible sovereign, but a very humane and benevolent woman, by her recent letter to the English railway companies, urging increased precautions for the prevention of accidents. Some of the English papers are complaining that the letter comes from a source unknown to the constitution," as if seeking to ignore the Queen; but silly sticklers and quibblers about the unconstitutionality of everything are by no means confined to England, and are unworthy of serious attention anywhere. Every person who rides upon railroads, or who ever expects to ride upon railroads, in the Eastern or Western hemspheres, will thank Queen Victoria for her letter, and she has thus entitled herself to the gratitude, not alone of her own subjects, but of the whole civilized world.

The fact is that railway reforms to prevent accidents are now indispensable. We have atand inventors and railroad companies should devote their attention to securing the comfort and safety of their passengers. No one should now begin a railroad journey without making his will, saying his prayers, confessing his sins, bidding his friends a last farewell and having his life insured; for if he escape being burned to death, blown up, smashed by a collision, or tumbled over a precipice, he will certainly catch a cold which will endanger his life. Recent developments in England have shown that the railroads there are bad enough; but those of this country are a hundred times worse. No day passes without its railroad accident, and sleeping cars are regularly converted into coffins. Under these circumstances we cannot but feel obliged to Queen Victoria for her timely letter, and we do not know that President Lincoln could do bette? than to follow her humane and sensible example.

## THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Indiana. THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ADOPTED BY THE STATE SENATE.

INDIANOPOLIS, Feb. 10, 1866. ment passed the Sonate to-day, by a vote of 26 to 9. One democrat voted in the affirmative. The House expected to take final action to-night.

New Jersey.
THE PEOPLE IN PAVOR OF RATIFYING THE AMEND-

A large meeting was held here last evening to inau-gurate the movement for the circulation of petitions to the Legislature to ratify the amendment to the constitu-tion abolishing slavery.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE

Augusta, Feb. 7, 1865. In passing the ratification to the amendment to the

constitution acousting bavery, the creation claring the vote:—
"By this sublime act Maine gives her ratife the amendment of the constitution which drives from the land the curse of slavery. God save t

Mr. Choshy, of Dexter, proposed three cheers for the "rights of man." They were given heartily. Cheers were given for "Abraham Lincola," "Lieutenant General Grant," and the "Union." Mr. Chiss, of Dover, called for three cheers for the "Old Union."

the "Old Unios."

Mr. Crass called for three cheers for the "old constitution," Given with cries of "We can stand that too," More cheering and speeches followed, Attorney General Peters, Mr. Webb, of Portland; Mr. Blake, of Hangor; Mr. Barker, of the Senate; Mr. Weston, of Gorham, and Mr. Dinjeley, of Lewiston, addressing the House in congratulatory remarks.

After singing the Doxology the House adjourned.

CONCRET AT NISLO'S SALOON, On the evening of Mon violoncellist of considerable celebrity, will make her debat in public before an American audience, in a concert to be given by Mr. Max Strakosch. She will be assisted by

THE SOUTH

THE SOUTH IN A KIGHT FEVER.

Fears that Its Passion Will Evaporate.

The Rebel Authorities Urged to "Strike While the Iron is Hot."

CHARLESTON REPORTED EVACUATED

The South Carolina Railroads Still Safe.

HOW REBEL PLOTS ARE HATCHED.

"TO WHAT BASE USES WE MAY COME."

The Plan to Release the Johnson's Island Prisoners and the Capture of the Chesapeake Said to Have Been Organized Through the "Want Column" of the Herald.

A Hint for Our Government Detectives, &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1865.

Crry Point, Va., Feb. 9, 1865. The Richmond papers of to-day contain no news. The have no intelligence from General Sherman.

The Senate, by an almost unanimous vote, rejected the bill putting two hundred thousand negroes in the army.

The Present Passion of the South to be Misde Available Before It Evaporates. [From the Rehmond Examiner, Feb. 8.]
There is a profound and powerful spring of revivined passion, wrath and resolve in our Confederate people. It will be of no use; will lead to no good; will subside again into deeper apathy and despondency unless troug and decisive measures be a once laken to relief; it available, and to convince the people that those who govern this movement know how to give it the right impulsed and drive it on to its legitimate end with a strong and steady hand. The people of the Confederate States are this day ready for anything that leads straightforward in the right direction—that is, to indopendence, and (why not say iff) to revenge. There is a keen and craving hunger to visit with stern and bloody retribution that hateful generation which has dared to propose that we, the Confederates, who have balled and routed their hosts on so many bloody fields, shall craw to their fact now, with halters round our necks and ashes on our heads, and crave their mercy and parded like a gang of theires smoked out of their den. The high and keen military spirit of the war's first year flames up again; and that this is some manifestation that the Confederate authorities are also up to the mark. Hore-

amended, if the confederacy is to stand; and the present temper of the people is precisely the occasion to
that amendment. We are willing to take the risk egoing to any extremities in viadication of our equarights as belligerents. The enemy must not be pamitted any longer to decide at their plessure that parts
an confederate soldiers, who turn out to defend the
homes and damage the public enemy in Kentucky astonnesses—two States represented in our Confederate
Congress—are robbers and brigands, whom it is lawful to
hang upon the next tree. One of the first and most excential measures of a reference of the contraction.

carofully prepared and elaborated outrage put by Lincoln and Seward must not be allowed to and past away in the rhetoric and cheers of two practical, earnest and vital kind. Its success depends mainly upon restoring the confident people, and making them feel that the govern dence, or clae to die. To produce this restored constituent is in the first place desirable that Congress should, with all convenient speed, deal with the military bills now before it, and deal with them in such a manner as to convince the people and the army that our legislators and Senatora mean to go "thorough," Several of these measures are langing—for example, that for consolidation of regiments and companies, and that other for the employment of negroes as teamstors, cooks and laborers. As to the first there is considerable difference of opinion amongst experienced officers about the details of the measure, as it is now presented to both houses. They believe that old organizations and denominations should be retained as much as possible; and that where a regiment numbers as many as three hundred and twenty men, instead of being consolidated it should be reduced to a battalion. This, however, is a matter of detail; and which way soover it be settled no doubt the army will acquiesce and make the best of it. Even an error is matters of arrangement and detail is not so important this week as it was inst week; the important thing now is to get through with the business, and let the army and the country feel that there is in our legalative bodies both will and capacity to direct and impel the good work now remnining to be done.

With respect to the employment of negroes for work connected with our defence, it is mainly essential that there should be on the part of slaveholders no manifestation of grudging paralmony. Nor eas we suppose the connectivable reconstruction, remioner submission, they are made to the configuration of the configuration of the suicidal economy of restricting within a too close percentage the numbers of their respect in case of subjugation, and will scarce be guilty of the suicidal economy of restricting within a too close percentage the numbers of their respect within a too close percentage the numbers of their research when when they hear what a gallant game their counseless have on foo

Reports in Richmond of the Evacuation of Charleston.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 8.]

There was no confirmation at the War Department lan